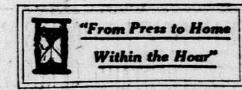
For full report see page 11.



No. 19,876.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915-TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT.

Report on District Bill, Up for Second Time.

MOTION FOR AN INQUIRY MAY GET TO VOTE TODAY

Gallinger Hospital Item Is Dropped. Several Verbal Clashes Indulged In.

A fight over the half-and-half plan is raging in the House this afternoon, with Representative Underwood of Alabama endeavoring to kill the Johnson tion bill. The struggle is over the conference report on the bill, which came before the House for the second time with the conferees deadlocked over the Senate's insistence to maintain the half-and-half plan and the refusal of

ment, which means upnotting the capanic act.

The first clash came when Representative Johnson of Kentucky made a point of order against Representative Underwood's proposal on the ground that it was not germane. The Speaker listened to a long argument on the point of order, which, he said, was most delicate and important; but eventually overruled Representative Johnson, and the debate started on the Underwood motion for a commission. Inderwood motion for a commission.

A vote on the matter will come late

Hospital Item Dropped.

The conference bill was taken up as soon as the House met, the statement showing that the conferees had dropped the Gallinger hospital item, had com-promised on \$5,000 instead of \$18,000 for the public comfort station at 15th

fer the public comfort station at 15th and H streets northeast, but that they were deadlocked over the Johnson amendment to abrogate the half-and-haif plan by forcing the District of the support of the National Capital, while the United States would be called on to contribute only what was thought necessary by Congress.

The report was agreed to, and thereupon Representative Underwood arose and took a slip of paper from his eyegians case, offering its contents as an amendment. In effect it provides that the House shall reject the Johnson amendment, allow the District appropriation bill to continue on the half-and-half plan, and meantime that a commission of three senators and three House members shall be appointed to investigate the relations between the United States and the District of Columbia. The commission would make a report to the next Congress with a recommendation for the establishment of the proper proportion of expenses of this District, which each party to the partnership between the District of Columbia and the government should not continue on the partnership between the District of Columbia and the government should not contribute only was a sid at the department that the activities of this branch of the government at the present time are principally concerned with straightening out a tangle in the demands as they were reported to the United States government. France, Great Britain, Russia and the United States received through their respective embassies the text of eleven of the Japan has actually made twenty-three and not eleven demands, and that the other twelve have been kept secret. An effort is being made at the State Department to ascertain if there are twelve additional demands that have not been communicated to the United States, and, If so, what they contain.

It was said at the department that the activities of this branch of the government at the present time of this paper report and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United St lumbia and the government should

pay.

Representative Johnson of Kentucky immediately made a point of order a ainst it, and Representative Mann a; ainst it, and Representative Mann offered a preferential motion to concur with the Senate, which, if adopted would mean that the appropriation bill be enacted as it always has been, with the half-and-half intact. Representative Mann later withdrew the motion temporarily. Then Representative Underwood took the floor to defend his appropriation idea.

Half-and-Half Plan in Dispute. "The question in dispute," he said, "is

he half-and-half principle, esta. ished some forty years ago. I think this matter should be thorou hly investinade should be defeated here I would the motion of the gentleman em Illinois, Mr. Mann, to concur in the Senate action rather than vote for the proposal of the gentleman from Aentuc . Mr. Johnson, to further ad-here to the original House proposal in

"The issue before us is whether it is fair for the government to pay onehaif of the government to pay one-haif of the operating expenses of the District of Columbia. My position is this: the government ought not to put the entire burden upon the people of the District of Columbia."

"Nobody has suggested that," said Representative Johnson. "My propo-sition is just as set out in the House provision."

representative sometime. In the House provision."

"Then you agree that the whole expense ought not to go on the District?" and Representative Underwood.

"I have never claimed it should," Mr. Johnson repiled.

"Then the question is how much should the government pay and how much should the District pay," said Mr. Underwood, "and my proposition is simply that this matter is entitled to investigation and should be settled once and for all.

"We hear some talk of certain people having great palaces here in Washington, but these people do not live here as a rule. They pay their taxes on their real estate here and they pay other taxes back in the states where they live. they live.

Where Tax Burden Rests.

The burden of taxation in Washing ton rests on the people who live here con-tinually, and who earn moderate salaries. We are keeping up a great establish and we are keeping up the pride of the and we are keeping up the pride of the nation. We have a large number of government buildings, which must have sewers and fire protection and police protection. The burden of keeping up this government property ought not in justice to rest upon the people of Washington, so we get back to the proposition of how much the government ought to pay and how much the District residents should have.

This will be a bone of contention "This will be a bone of contention until we reach some sane and proper settlement of this controversy. I do not think the Johnson amendment in any way, solves the problem. There is a certain amount owned by eitizens and a certain amount owned by the government here in Washington. Both receive certain benefits. Both shoule bear a proportion of the taxes. How much? That is the matter to be determined, and I insist that the only way we can reach an equitable arrangement is for an impartial investigation. Let it determine what the government should do and what the District should do. Don't levy more taxes on the people of the District than is necessary to enable them to pay a fair and just proportion. They should pay a (Continued on Second Page.) (Continued on Second Page.)

FIGHT ON IN HOUSE OBJECT TO JAPAN'S REPLY OF ENGLAND OVER ORGANIC ACT DEMANDS ON CHINA

Struggle Is Over Conference Representatives of "Big Business" in U. S. Said to Plan Formal Protest.

> PLEA FOR CONTINUANCE OF "OPEN-DOOR" POLICY

Uneasiness Expressed Regarding Attitude of the American Administration.

Some of the great corporations of the United States, in the realm of what ment's attitude toward the American govis popularly known as "Big Business" ernment's informal proposals to Grea it was reported today, are about to Britain and Germany, for the removal of amendment to the District appropria- engage in a contest with the Japanese dangers to neutral shipping, officials here government and other gevernments in- thought would be forthcoming today. The terested to prevent China from ac-| German government's attitude on the is ceding to the demands that Japan sue is already known to be favorable to has recently made upon China. Counsel for the Standard Oil Com-

pany of New York, a corporation with tions involved. \$75,000,000 capital, and which is only In the course of the heated debate, Representative Mann of Illinois declared that if the House stuck to the Johnson amendment it would mean an extra session of Congress.

Representative Underwood offered a motion to compromise the deadlock by creating a commission to investigate the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia; and following this Representative Mann of Illinois offered a preferential motion to concur in the Senate amendment, which means upholding the organic act.

1575,000,000 capital, and which is only one of the offshoots of the old Standard with cold Standard are exhibiting considerable uneasiness as to what, if any, action the administration for Germany's submarine campaign. England's allies, including France and Russia, which have been considering the American proposals, were said to be in the fiscal relations of the capital by a reporter of The Star today, with the that even though these proposals are

States as to China.

This information was obtained from New York visitors to the capital by a reporter of The Star today, with the added information that not only has the Standard Oil Company of New York made strong representations to the State Department against the Japanese demands upon China, but that a great tobacco company, affiliated with the American Tobacco Company, either has made or is about to make similar representations to the department, derepresentations to the department, de-claring that if the Japanese demands are acceded to by China their business interests and the business interests of many other American companies and associates of American companies in

No Protests Under Consideration. At the State Department today it was said no protests from "big business" concerns have yet been under

policy of the United States as to Chinese affairs. In advance of actual action, it was pointed out, nothing can be said as to what the United States government may do or not do in regard to Japan's demands upon the Chinese republic. It is admitted that the subpublic. It is admitted that the subject of the Japanese demands is "under consideration," but that is the most that can be said at this time, beyond the fact that if attorneys for "big business" concerns jump to the conclusion that the administration is to ignore that the administration is to ignore the effect of the Japanese demands in case they are acceded to by China or ignore the "open door" policy long ad-hered to by the United States as to China the conclusion is unwarranted.

Regarding Protest and Inquiry.

It was reported last week that the United States would send a protest to Japan against the demands and asking as to Japan's intentions in China. It was denied that that would be done. Today it was reported that such a pro-test and inquiry had already been sent, but at the State Department today i is again denied that such protest had

Commercial opportunities for Ameri cans and American companies in China from that country to be very great since the formation of the Chinese republic. Rev. Dr. Arthur Masoh Sherman, a missionary, who recently arrived in Washington, reported that a great tobacco company had recently distributed in China, free of cost, as samples, 5,000,000 packages of an American cigarette, and that Chinese boys are now smoking American cigarettes. It was also reported recently that one of the Standard Oil affiliated companies had distributed, free of cost, companies had distributed, free of cost in China several millions of inexpensive glass kerosene lamps, with the intention of educating the Chinese to the use of oil lamps, so that they will buy their oil from the company.

Japan's Purpose Stated.

The demands of Japan on China have for their object "the settlement of certain questions regarding the future development of the Chinese republic." Japan demanded that, in future, the Japanese shall be preferred by the government of China among foreigners employed as "controlling advisers" in police, military and financial affairs. It was demanded that China shall borrow no money from a third power without Japan's consent. Japan suggested that China hall purchase in future one-half of all arms and amin future one-half of all arms and ammunition required from Japaness firms. She demanded that mining, railway and other concessions be made to Japanese. The effect of these demands, it is said, might be to considerably impair the working of the "open door" policy of the United States in China.

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate.

Met at 10 a.m. The seamen's bill finally was passe and sent to the President. The Military Academy appropriation bill was passed and debate begun on the Ind 1 bill.

The committee investigating charges of lobbying in connection with the administration ship bill resumed hearings.

Met at 11 a.m.

House. Conference reports on bills in dis-put, with the Senate were considered.

LOOKED FOR TODAY

Expected to Indicate Attitude Toward American "War Zone" Proposals.

BRITISH CABINET DIVIDED IN OPINION, SAYS REPORT

One Party Holds That Restricting German Supplies Is Necessary War Measure.

An indication of the British governmaking concessions, and as supplying the basis for negotiations between the na-

Officials here learned today, through

that even though these proposals are not accepted, its efforts will not be wasted, since it will demonstrate to the belligerents the sincerity of the purpos of the United States and the impartial-Encouraging reports from both Am

bassadors Page and Gerard at London and Berlin respectively were received by President Wilson and his cabinet concerning the attitude of Great Britain and Germany.

Germany's willingness to make con-

Germany's willingness to make concessions and negotiate for an understanding on the vexatious questions already has been made known informally to the United States, and a formal acquiescence is expected soon. All eyes now are turned on London, where the opinion is understood to be divided on the merits of the suggestions. Some of the leading men in the British cabinet are said to favor in principle the American proposals as a means of solving the problem with as little inconvenience to neutral countries as possible.

Military Opposition Expected.

Another element, however, is said to be impressed by the military value of further restriction of supplies to Gar-many, and more reprisals, and there (s some indication that when the final res lution on the American proposals is to be made, the military faction will present strong opposition to them.

The exact nature of the proposals still unknown, because of the rigid reticence of the officials here and abroad, but each day adds information on the subject. Briefly, this much of the contents of the American suggestions now

has been confirmed:
The United States has asked that the previous rules of international lay with respect to the shipment by neu-trals of conditional contraband destined to a civilian population, and not the belligerent forces of an enemy, remain unaltered.

A system is suggested whereby proof can be furnished that the supplies will be used by the civilian population.

Removal of Mines Urged.

Removal of all floating mines by Germany as well as Great Britain is Telegram Company. The fire direct d, this not to apply, however to mines used for protection of coast been particularly severe and the Turdefenses and harbors, pilots to be kish reply feeble. The Sedd-El-Bahr furnished to guide neutral ships lighthouse at the entrance of the Dar through such fields as remain. Attention is directed to Germany's promise that if foodstuffs are not de-

tained when destined to her civilian population the submarine warfare on merchant ships will be abandoned. The American proposals do not dwell on the attacks by German submarine

on enemy merchant ships, as the position of the Unitede States, it is under stood, would not permit interference in the mode of warfare adopted by the belligerents toward each other except where the lives of neutrals are placed in jeopardy. It is assumed, however, by officials that the promises made by Germany of an intention to abandon such warfare on merchant vessels and confine operations to those enemy ves-sels carrying troops and munitions of war would be fulfilled if foodstuffs to be given unrestricted passage

The details of the proposals, it is felt here, can be readily arranged it there is a disposition on the part of both Great Britain and Germany to

Loss of Evelyn and Carib.

The destruction of the American steamers Carib and Evelyn continued to be talked about in official quarters, and while inability to fix the responsibility for the accidents has removed in the English channel off St. Valerymade public February 17, were said to for the present the danger of complicaof the American government is that dangers from mines will be eliminated by an acceptance of some, at least, of the American proposals.

The State Department has received the following telegram from the American consul general at London, dated February 25:

"Pilot stations Dover discontinued 17th. Vessels that formerly took pilots now supplied in the Downs from Deal."

JUDGE GARY SCORES PROBERS Thinks Time Coming When Investigators Will Be Investigated.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 27. Declaring that investigators often are incompetent, but are prejudiced, and as a result willfully reverse many pertinent and material facts, E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Kiel to Berlin. It is rumored that Steel Corporation, last night spoke on Prince Henry of Prussia will take his "Indiscriminate Criticism" at the alum ni banquet of the University of Pitts-Judge Gary said, in part:

"No complaint of criticism, agitation

"No complaint of criticism, agitation or investigation can reasonably be made, provided the facts call for it.
"Circumstances seem to show that we are approaching the time when the investigator will be investigated, when the criticiser will be criticised, when the committees and commissions will be brought before other similar bodies for judgment."

RUSSIAN PEACE OFFER from entoring the rate on wood pulp.

The road extends only fifteen miles, and is entirely within the state of Minnesota. Its argument that because it Russian unofficial negotiations offered Austria favorable separate peace terms and that Austria declined.

Four Outer Defenses Reported to Have Crumbled-Sultan of Turkey Ready To Quit Constantinople.

UNDER ALLIED FLEETS' FIRE

INNER DARDANELLES FORTS

ATHENS, February 27, via London, the destruction of Forts Sedd-El-Bahr 5:12 p.m.—An allied feet, aggregating Kum Kale and Orhanie. A French of forty warships, today penetrated the ficial statement says a fourth has fall-Dardanelles straits as far as Hortari en. A French cruiser was first to

barded. The ships are now within

range of Fort Dardanos. A French squadron is cruising under the forts at the entrance to the straits which are now entirely dismantled. LONDON, February 27 .- The allied

fleet has hombarded interior forts in the Straits of the Dardanelles, according to an Athens dispatch to Reuter's upon Fort Dardanos is said to have danelles is in flames. The fort of Dardanos is the first to be passed after those which guard the entrance of the straits.

The bombardment of the exterior structed to h forts of the Dardanelles has resulted in ness to leave.

and within range of Fort Intepe on the Asiatic side, according to reliable taformation reaching here today.

Fort Intepe was destroyed. Various

It is declared that one of the Decide

nelles forts which have fall was completely manned by Germans.

Mine dragging in the straits is being effected under the protection of the armored and other cruisers of the combined fleet.

It appears to be established that none of the allies' vessels has been seriously damaged.

damaged.

Sultan Ready to Leave.

The Paris Matin this morning prints a dispatch from its correspondent, at Athens, who repeats the story pub-lished several times recently that the Sultan of Turkey is preparing to leave Constantinople, and that to this end imperial trains are kept with steam up in the railroad station.

The inhabitants of the Prinkipo Islands in the Sea of Marmora, not far from Constantinople, have been instructed to hold themselves in readi-

NEMESIS OF BRITISH WARSHIPS. U-9, IS BELIEVED TO BE LOST

27.-Wreckage picked up near Christiansand appears to indicate a disaster to the German submarine U-9.

CHRISTIANIA, via London, February Cressy in the North sea September 23, and eluded pursuit. October 25 it sank the British cruiser Hawk. · A Dutch steam trawler reports No-The German submarine U-9 has played an important part in the naval activities of the war. It sank the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir and the U-9 since that it had met the U-9 in a disabled condition off Haaks lightship, near Helder on the north coast of Holland. Its trouble had been caused by becoming entangled with fishing nets.

There have been no reports regarding the U-9 since that date. vember 1 that it had met th

BRITISH VESSEL IS TORPEDOED: FRENCH GO TO ITS ASSISTANCE

Paris.—It is reported here that a British merchant ship has been torpedoed

A French torpedo boat destroyer has gone out from Dieppe to the assistance of the British ship. Submarine Seen Off Spain.

BILBAO, Spain, February 27 .- The

BILBAO, Spain, February 27.—The lighthouse keeper at Portugalete, one of the barbors of Bilbao, has advised the maritime authorities that he sighted to the north of his lighthouse a submarine navigating on the surface of the water. The boat carried no flag, was being expedited, he added.

GERMAN HIGH SEA FLEET COMMANDER REMOVED

KIEL, Germany, February 27 .- Admiral von Ingenoll, commander of th German high sea fleet, has been removed from his post and sent from

SAYS AUSTRIA REFUSED

DIEPPE, France, February 27, via nor was there any other indication of

British Have New Gun. NEW YORK, February 27 .- The Rev.

ames O. Hannay; canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin, who ar rived here last night on the steamer Baltic from Liverpool, brought a report of measures he said he learned the British admiralty had undertaken to

I. C. C. GIVEN JURISDICTION.

Court Decides Intrastate Railroad Is Amenable to Commission. CHICAGO, February 27.—Three judges

of the United States court—Landis, Kohlsaat and Geiger—have ruled that the interstate commerce commi has jurisdiction over an intrastate railroad, when they dissolved a temporary injunction obtained by the Duluth and Northern Minnesota railroad last December restraining the commission

sistant Secretary Roosevelt is at the

Features Worth Reading In The

Sunday Star SENATOR BURTON'S plan to travel and study world politics.

RISKING LIFE FOR THE MOVIES," by ROBERT STER-LING YARD, gives intimate glimpses of well known players pened to them while posing for

ASHMUN BROWN Interviews COL. DAVID J. PALMER, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., who led the grand parade up Pennsylvania avenue in '65 and will lead again next Sentember

"ZENOBIA" DIGS UP A LATE ONE" is obviously the title of another Torchy story by SEW-

MME. HAVENITH, wife of Belgian minister, tells of the Bel-

"HUMOR OF THE SCHOOL-ROOM!' is a collection of bright

COMMISSIONER GENERAL CAM-INETTI of United States bureau means to keep tab on would-be

THE INTERNATIONAL BABY." by HAPSBURG LIEBE, is a fine

Washington's new Emergency Hospital is nearing completion and it is hoped that ite doors will be opened May 15. POLAND LAID WASTE BY

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN ARMIES" is the title of an article from The Sunday Star's special correspondent in the war zone.

women living in Washington who are classed as foreigners. Anniversaries of the Life and Works of the Author of 'Home.

remarkable stamp collection been placed on exhibit in the Na-

Emperor Francis Joseph owns

church in France and has warned his soldiers not to bombard the tombs of his ancestors.

"REVIVAL OF THE SMALL WAIST A FASHION PREDIC-TION FOR SPRING" Is the title of a fashion article which should interest every woman. Even the wealthy of London are

finding it difficult to house the

poor Belgian refugees. Plute Indians, Now on the Warpath, are Nomadic Tribes of the West."

FRANK G. CARPENTER describes

life at the Newport of the Argentine Republic. In The

Sunday Star

Secretary Daniels at Raleigh. Secretary Daniels is spending the week end in Raleigh, N. C., and As-

SAY BOARD'S COURSE GERMANS ROUTED IS BLOW TO LIQUOR ON 25-MILE FRONT,

View of Those Familiar With **Evidence Relating to Excise** Law Enforcement.

CONDITIONS IN DISTRICT AS SHOWN AT HEARINGS

Senate Committee to End Investigation Monday-Report May Go to President Wilson.

Members of the special Senate com-

mittee investigating the District excise board and which also is inquiring into the manner in which the excise laws have been enforced in the District, refuse to indicate at present the charac ter of the report that will be submit ted to the Senate. It was, however predicted today at the Capitol that the report, which will be drawn by the prohibitionist members of the commit tee, who have been conducting the in quiry, will be unfavorable to the board on the ground that the evidence sub nitted, while not showing any corrup tion, so far as the board is concerned tion, so far as the board is concerned, has indicated administrative ineffectiveness in handling the excise situation. It is also declared by those who have closely followed the hearings that the cause of prohibition for the District has been greatly advanced through the investigation. Senators, who favor prohibition said today that the failure of the District officials to enforce the lates. of the District officials to enforce to Jones-Works excise law, as they be lieved it should have been enforced was a blow at the liquor traffic more effectual than the demands of the pro hibitionists for prohibition here.

Duty of the Committee.

The Senate committee conducting th investigation has no other power, it was said today, than to make its re-What the Senate will do with the report is still a matter of conjecture report is still a matter of conjecture. It is expected that either the Senate will call the attention of the President to the report and the findings of the committee or that the report will be laid before the President by individual senators. The President has full authority, of course, to deal with the matter as he may see

fit.

The members of the committee said today that they expected to wind up the investigation Monday, and to make a report to the Senate before adjournment of Congress next Thursday. Members of the excise board already have been before the committee and have been examined. If they desire, however, to make further statements defending their course, they will be permitted to do so Monday.

The investigating committee planned today to make a personal inspection in some of the cases of alleged violations of the law in the matter of issuing licenses which have been brought to the attention of the members.

Charge Regarding Hotels. One charge made against the excise

mpression is that licenses have bee issued to hotels in the District having only twenty or thirty rooms, when the excise law specifically states that no license shall be issued to a hotel having less than fifty rooms. The defense made by members of the board has been that these licenses were issued not to these places as hotels, but as restaurants. It has been brought out at the hearing, however, the places in question received licenses as hotels from the District authorities and that this fact was brought to the attention of the board when applications were under consideration.

The hearing before the committee will be resumed Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Many Prisoners Taken.

Dr. MacMurray Criticises Board. A sharp clash between Rev. Dr. John MacMurray and Gen. Robert G. Smith chairman of the District excise board marked the afternoon session of the Senate investigation of charges against the excise board yesterday. Dr. Mac-Murray told the committee that a good many citizens who were living in the vicinity of his church had refused to appear before the excise board and regappear perore the excise board and register their protests against the granting of liquor licenses in that neighborhood because it would be useless, he said, as "they would only be browbeatern by members of the board. said, as "they would only be browbeaten by members of the board and by
lawyers who were appearing before the
board in behalf of the liquor interests."
"I feel that the board is a set of puppets," declared Dr. MacMurray, "and I do
not think that the members of the board had the power to do other than they did. Personally, however, all members of the board always treated me well when I appeared before them."

Gen. Smith Replies.

Gen. Smith asked the committee to be heard in reply. Taking the stand, he

"I am an unfortunate culprit before this august body, and it does not seem this august body, and it does not seem sumption of pronounced activity fair for a gentleman, particularly one of the cloth, to come here and malign, west of Warsaw. To quote the of a Russian staff officer as designed and accordance in the cloth. abuse and scandalize. I am surprised that a man of his cloth should do such a thing and afterward meagerly apologize for it. What did he call us-pup

"He was referring to members of the oard, and I think I might have had board, and I think I might have had one champion on the committee who would ask that that be taken back." Senator Sheppard said to Gen. Smith: "You have said now about as much as he did, and so you've got no kick com-

Protests by Others.

Following the adjournment of the Sheppard and Thompson of the committee and protested against the statements made by Dr. MacMurray, insist-ing that his remarks be stricken from

ing that his remarks be stricken from the record.

"We are going to run this investigation as we see fit." said Senator Sheppard. "Dr. MacMurray only expressed an opinion and this committee is not going to base its findings on mere opinions. Opportunity to answer Dr. MacMurray's charge will be given when the committee meets Monday morning." Dr. MacMurray declared that he would make the charge against the excise board from his pulpit, so that members of the board may sue him for libel if they wish to contend that the charges are untrue. pard. "Dr. MacMurray only expressed an opinion and this committee is not going to base its findings on mere opinions. Opportunity to answer Dr. MacMurray's charge will be given when the committee meets Monday morning."

Dr. MacMurray declared that he would make the charge against the excise board from his pulpit, so that members of the board may sue him for libel if they wish to contend that the charges are untrue.

Attorney O'Shea's Letter in Record.

Senator Sheppard read into the record a letter from Attorney James A.

O'Shea, representing Mr. Marks, proprietor of Marks' Hotel, at 10th and E streets northwest. O'Shea weste that

(Continued on Second Page).

RUSSIANS ASSERT Deadly Armored Motor Cars

Add to Losses in the Przasnysz Region. CAPTURE OF STANISLAU

Reverses for Austrian Troops in Repeated Attacks in Galicia

AND KOLOMEA CLAIMED

Reported. FIERCE FIGHT ALONG NIEMAN

Several Villages Change Hands Repeatedly, But Germans Are Said to Have Been Forced Over River.

LONDON, February 27 .-Petrograd announces a repulse of German attacks in northern Poland with heavy losses. As a result of the desperate fighting of the past few days the Russian general staff claims to have forced back the Germans along a front of twenty-five miles in the Przasnysz region. Austrians in eastern Galicia have been driven back and the Russians have recaptured Stanislau and Kolomea, according to advices from Rou-

That the retirement of the Gernans in the Przasnysz region is in the nature of a rout is indicated by Petrograd's claims that after repeated bayonet attacks the enemy was forced to leave prisoners, cannon, machine guns and

commissariat. Success of the Russians was materially aided by the deadly work of powerful armored motor cars, which dashed up to the re-tiring German forces, pouring an extremely deadly fire into the enemy. Thirty officers and 2,600 men, with many guns, have been taken by the czar's forces, it is

claimed.

Believe Warsaw Is Saved. The German infantry forces are be ing thrust back across the River Nie-man in northern Poland, and the Rus-

"Many German prisoners," says the Russian official news agency, "have been captured on the roads toward They belong to the newly formed 40th German Army Corps. They are unanimous in affirming that their corps sustained very grave losses in spite of the success of the Germans in the Augustowo forest, their ranks having been greatly demoralized. "According to the captives, the large number of prisoners taken by the Russians in the occupation of Moghely farm was due to the suddenness of the Russian attack and the lack of experienced German officers."

Losses Along Vistula. Teutonic forces also have suffered heavy losses along the left bank of the Vistula Reneated Austrian attacks in western Galicia have signally failed, say the Russians, the enemy at this point also suffering heavy osses. In eastern Galicia the forces of the dual kingdom have suffered a like fate after repeated attacks, it is

claimed.

Relationship is divided between the stubborn effort of the Germans to cut rallroad communication to the north from Warsaw and the coincident reagain in the center. For again in the center. For this pairpose, they need reinforcements of troops on the Borjimow front. In the Kovno district activity is diminishing. Hence it is evident that the Germans are again using their perfect railway system to throw over troops from Kovno toward Borjimow.

Seek to Cut Railroad. "In order that we shall not be able to do the same thing, namely, push troops southward to the Bzura and Rawka o'clock, attorneys representing the liquor interests buttonholed Senators

Shennard and Thompson of the senators than the start and Rawka rivers, the Germans are making desperate efforts, first with cavalry and then with infantry, to cut the relicant

then with infantry, to cut the railroad from Warsaw north to Vilna. Thanks to the watchfulness of our commanders and to the indomitable energy of our troops, the efforts of the enery have been futile."

This officer added that even though the German plans had succeeded, this achievement would not have influenced greatly the Russian position at Borjimow so long as the other railroad